

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the interests of the Mountain People

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No. 9.

Students' Army Training Corps

The Students' Army Training Corps is the name given to the military organization to be perfect in the colleges this fall.

All able-bodied students in the college where a corps is organized may enroll or enlist. The enlisted student does not receive pay, because he is on inactive service. He is, however, in the military service of the United States. He may attend camp for six weeks during the summer, when he receives pay.

His relation to the draft:

The member of the Students' Army Training Corps is a volunteer in military service. He will, however, register when he reaches the age and upon notice by the President. The draft board will not induct him in active service as long as he remains a member of the Students' Army Training Corps.

Not an exemption plan:

This is not a plan for exemption of college students. The purpose of the plan is to provide for the very important needs of the army for highly trained men as officers, engineers, chemists, doctors, administrators. The plan is an attempt to mobilize and develop the brain power of the young men of the country for those services which demand special training.

The presumption is that, for the next year, the largest proportion of the student body reaching the required age will be used to supply the officers needed for the army. It is understood that at least four or five times as many officers will be required as the total number who will be graduated from all American Colleges and Universities. Enlistment in the S. A. T. C., therefore, while it does not promise an Officers' Commission, is at the present time the plainest road leading in that direction. Enlistment may be cancelled by withdrawal from college.

Opportunity will be given for the enlisted student who so elects, to transfer from Army to Navy or to be assigned to active service in one of the various special corps.

Regular uniforms, including hats, shoes and overcoats, will be furnished free to all members of the S. A. T. C., by the government. Officer instructors and military equipment will be provided by the War Department.

Berea's ample grounds and spacious drill hall make it an ideal location for military training. **Don't Neglect This Rare Opportunity.** This means students who have finished High School and are above 18 years of age. The Fall Term begins September 11th.

Do You Know?

Berea College takes care of its students if they are sick without any extra charges except for medicine or surgery?

Berea College has over 100 teachers and professors. Berea College draws students from nearly every State in the Union.

Berea College has its own mill, bakery, dairy, farm and garden and canning factory so as to provide good board for its students at lowest cost.

At Berea you get the war news every morning, night and noon.

At Berea you have a College moving picture show without extra charge nearly every week.

At Berea you have a Reading Room where you can see all the newspapers and magazines.

At Berea you get acquainted with the best young folks from everywhere. To have been at Berea makes it certain you may have friends wherever you may go—better than being a Freemason!

Berea is training an army of girls for stenography and bookkeeping in government offices.

Berea students have a reputation for honesty and intelligence and ability that is a recommendation wherever they go.

Berea has furnished more men to be County Agents for Agriculture than any other institution except the State Universities.

The Berea Academy has two courses: one that is like a short college course, giving the most important things in the shortest time; and one giving the most complete course for those who wish the very best preparation for college and professional studies.

The Berea Normal School has several courses, longer and shorter, to fit one quickly for a district school, or to fit one for High School Principal or State Superintendent.

Berea Vocational Schools are turning out the best Farmers, Housekeepers, Carpenters, Nurses, Printers—something good for every corner.

The cost at Berea is less than half what it is at any other school with half Berea's advantages.

Every student at Berea does some work and earns some money to apply on school expenses.

Is not that the school for you?

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One person in six in this country owns a Liberty Bond of previous issues. Let's cut that down to one in three for the Fourth District in the Fourth Loan.

To Berea Students

The time to leave for Berea is approaching very rapidly, and before you will have time to do a thousand things you would like to do before leaving, you will have to hurry and pack your trunk or suit case and catch the train for Berea.

School begins a day earlier this year than last, as Wednesday happens to come on the 11th of September. You should have all your plans made by Saturday night, Sep-

tember 7th, as those who live more than a hundred miles from Berea will want to leave home on Monday, the 9th.

There will be large groups com-



Dr. Cloyd N. McAllister

ing from North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia, on the south; West Virginia, Northern Kentucky, and parts of Ohio on the north. Students living beyond Johnson City, Tennessee, and who plan to come thru that place, can get with a group assembled there to catch the 4:00 o'clock train in the afternoon. The connection is much better by Knoxville this year than by Appalachia, Virginia. The train that leaves Johnson City at 4:00 p.m. reaches Knoxville at 7:30, by way of the Southern road. All passengers coming to Berea transfer from Southern Depot at Knoxville to the L. & N., where they will catch the Berea train at 11:00 that night, and reach Berea at 1:00 a.m. the next morning. Normal students have a rare privilege in receiving instructions in primary work under Miss Boatright.

Kentucky News

Two hundred Kentucky postmen from all parts of the State began a two days' convention at Hotel Henry Watterson, on Monday morning. The object of the sessions is to stimulate win-the-war activity.

Camp Stithton and West Point will be lighted by electricity in the near future. The wires are being extended from the Louisville Gas and Electric Company.

The Green River Distilling Company properties at Owensboro, were destroyed by fire last Saturday night, causing a loss of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Officials of the company estimate that 43,000 barrels of whisky valued at \$1.35 a gallon were destroyed. The whisky was fully insured.

Owing to the distant location of the distillery the firemen could not use their hose and the chemical engine could not defeat the fire which had gained headway into the storeroom where 20,000 cases of whisky were stored. Unable to handle the situation, the firemen returned to the city and left the flames to play their part in the destruction of more whisky than ever "went up in smoke" in any previous distillery fire.

On the railroad track at the side of the distillery property, was the mangled body of a white man. He had been one of the many who had drunk of the whisky that was running in streams into a ravine that led to the Ohio River. He fell into a snare on the railroad track and was cut to pieces by early morning trains. So badly was his body mangled that it has been impossible to identify the man.

HUN CIVILIANS READY TO FLEE BEFORE ALLIES

Recent Reverses Convince the Germans That Entente Forces Will Cross Rhine.

RIVER PEOPLE IN DESPAIR

Dutch Woman Returns From Visit Near Bonn Tells of Conditions—Swedish Journalist Says Kaiser's Subjects Not Starving.

London, Aug. 26.—The German population along the Rhine expects an invasion in the opinion of a Dutch woman of German descent, who has just returned to Amsterdam from visiting relatives in a small village near Bonn on the Rhine. In a statement to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express she said:

"The impression gathered from what I saw and heard in Germany was one of real despair. In spite of what the newspapers say or do not say, the German retreat to the west is making the worst possible impression, especially along the Rhine. The people there know that they will be the first to be hit if the allies ever come. The idea that Germany still is to remain inviolate to the last has disappeared completely, and on the Rhine everybody expects a foreign invasion sooner or later. Many families are preparing to leave for central Germany."

"The ravages of allies' aircraft are simply terrible. When we read: 'There was some material damage,' it means that whole streets were torn up, with a heavy casualty list to complete the picture."

Says Germany Isn't Starving.

Stockholm, Aug. 26.—Germany is still far from starvation or from the limit of its endurance, so far as the civilian population is concerned. This is the substance of a report made to the Associated Press by a Swedish journalist who has just returned from an extended stay in Germany and at Marienbad, Bohemia. He is an intelligent observer and corroborated reports from other travelers in the last month.

In North Germany, particularly in Berlin, there is a marked scarcity of foodstuffs. Nevertheless, there is enough for existence, and the restaurants of the better class still serve ample portions of meat without meat card. The fairs generally still have plenty, even in north Germany.

Conditions Improve, the Swedish Journalist says, as one goes southward. Some 5,000 guests at Marienbad hotels were served with unlimited quantities of white bread, butter, milk and cream. Hungarians who made up a minority of the guests, brought such a variety of foodstuffs with them that they displayed "an almost ostentatious luxury."

Conditions in Austria Bad.

Conditions in Austria are very bad, except for those who receive extra food because they are doing war work. This class is earning very high wages and is satisfied with conditions, but the rest of the population is longing for peace at almost any price. The Swedish Journalist doubted the possibility of any successful uprising in Austria because of the lack of organizing ability among the lower classes. He said:

"It seems paradoxical, but it is this very lack of organizing ability that keeps the dual monarchy from falling to pieces."

MINERS' BONUS IS ATTACKED

Fuel Administrator Garfield Calls System an Evil and Opposes Wage Increase.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Having refused to approve the demands of the coal miners of the country for increased wages as a substitute for the bonuses now being paid by many operators, the fuel administration took steps toward stopping the bonus system. Upon hearing the request of the coal miners, presented by President Frank J. Hayes and other officials of the United Mine Workers of America, Fuel Administrator Garfield said that he would not approve an increase in wages in lieu of the payment of bonuses. Mr. Garfield characterized the bonus system as an evil.

DRIVE OFF GERMAN BOATS

British and French Patrols Encounter Hun Craft Off Dunkirk—One Thought Sunk.

London, Aug. 26.—British and French patrol boats drove off 15 German motorboats encountered off Dunkirk, according to an admiralty announcement. One of the German craft is believed to have been sunk. The allies force suffered no casualties.

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

World News

The American casualty list announced August 26, included 151 names. Forty-eight men were killed in action and four were reported as missing. The names of several Kentuckians and Indians were included.

The Bolsheviks in Russia, have declared that a state of war exists with the Allies. The American flag has been taken down from the consulate in Petrograd and interests of the U. S. have been turned over to the Consul from Norway. Thus the issue becomes better defined.

An event of importance during the week is the treaty made with Sweden. It is commercial in its character, and gives over to the U. S. four hundred thousand tons of its shipping, with the right to buy freely iron, steel, paper pulp and other articles needed in war, up to a considerable amount.

It is now known that all Siberia is practically under one Government that is opposed to the Bolsheviks and to the German control. The army of the Allies is growing in size and the chief command has been given to a Japanese general, Ota. The Allies will thus act in perfect accord as on the Western front.

A very important congress has just met in Prague, the capital city of Bohemia. It brought together representatives from all the oppressed peoples in that part of Europe, to consider their interests and their future. Many evidences were shown of a clear understanding and appreciation of the purposes of the Allies, and particularly of the United States.

The week has been one of continued and important successes for the Allies against the Germans on the western front. Fighting has been active along the whole line. The point of greatest importance is the city of Noyon, which commands the region occupied by the Germans in the Somme valley.

An order given by the German Commander, Ludendorff, is the best evidence yet found of a rebellious spirit in the army. The order was a secret one, but was taken by the Allies and made known. It forbids German soldiers, going home on a furlough, or in wounded condition, from taking their arms with them and bases the order on rumors of a revolution in process of formation.

Considerable interest has been aroused by Mexico, in an executive order, increasing the tax on oil. The new ruling is said to be based on the new constitution and to be for the purpose of increasing the income. Much oil has been secured by the Allies in Mexico, and protests have been sent to the government against the increased tax.

A report from the Senate Subcommittee, to investigate the production of air-ships has just been made. It is lengthy, and condemns many things, while it admits many successes. Its chief charge is that a mistake was made in not making forms of air-ships already well-known, and also in aiming to make a motor that would suit all kinds of craft. Much money was wasted, but not necessarily by dishonesty, and there was lack of centralized control.

Man Power Bill Passed. The man-power bill, fixing the draft age limits from 18 to 35 years was passed by the Senate on August 27. A modified "work or fight" clause was added to the measure, which now goes to conference.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, cast the only negative vote on roll call, but later withdrew it and was excused from voting. Provost Marshal General Crowder stated that registration would be held a week or ten days after the President signs the bill.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE CITIZEN

In a letter from Tuteville, Miss., an appreciative reader has this to say about The Citizen:

"The recent numbers of The Citizen which you have sent to me have been a source of pleasure and delight. I am sending a check for a three months subscription and by that time I shall be back in school."

Big Rally of Bright Young Folks, Berea, September 11th

A National Campaign for College Student Enlistment

One of the most important announcements issued by the War Department has to do with the Students' Army Training Corps. Members of the S. A. T. C. are to be able-bodied college students not under 18 years of age, who are enlisted in this newly-created corps of the United States Army. They take along with their educational training, such military training as the War Department stipulates.

This military training will be given by competent officers and non-commissioned officers appointed by the War Department.

By this plan, students will be equipped for the peace and war needs of the nation.

The war needs are enormous—our allies have practically exhausted their reserve of those experts so necessary to the conduct of a war of such magnitude as the present one. Trained engineers, electricians, transportation experts, doctors, sur-

geons, accountants—the list could be extended indefinitely—are just as necessary for winning the war as are the fighters in the trenches.

The trench fighter can be trained in a few months, but he must be trained before he does any actual fighting.

The specialists whose work is just as important, also has to be trained. Their training takes longer; but if

the scientific training which prepares a man to fulfill one of these highly specialized duties and the more liberal training which helps to develop the qualities of leadership needed by the officer or administrator, are essential elements of military efficiency.

The importance of this plan for combined military and collegiate training, if we are to meet in the



MILITARY TRAINING HALL AT BERA

future the urgent needs of the Army for highly trained men, is so great that the War Department earnestly requests the colleges, Councils of National Defense, and other patriotic societies to co-operate in bringing it to the attention of the young men of the country and in

and specialists, who both, during and after the war, may meet effectively, the nation's needs.

The average young man asks, quite naturally: "What do I get out of the S.A.T.C., and do I help the nation in the best possible way by joining it?"

Its relation to the draft is as follows:

Any student so enlisted, though in the military service of the United States, is technically on inactive duty. The Draft Board will not call him for induction so long as he remains a member of the Students' Army Training Corps.

Opportunity will be given for the enlisted student, who so elects, to transfer from Army to Navy, and vice versa, and to be assigned to active service in one of the various corps of the Army upon recommendation of the college president and the proper military authority.

Regular uniforms, including hats, shoes and overcoats, will be furnished all members of the Students' Army Training Corps, by the Government.

The S. A. T. C. is almost as quick a road to actual fighting as enlistment in the Regular Army, for in

And what tremendous opportunities for world service will then be open to the college trained man!

Our Allies, owing to war exigencies depleted their school and colleges four years ago, with the result that their number of men trained for leadership is being seriously diminished. They will look to America as the one nation with a maturing class of college trained men to help in the task of world reconstruction.

Belgium, Russia, Serbia, Poland, Romania—yes, and Italy, France and Britain, also, will offer opportunities to serve in a big way to those young men who, right now, realize that peace as well as war must be considered. Winning the war is our first great task and the S.A.T.C. is the best way thru which the young man can help it. By joining the S.A.T.C., he helps win the war, and also equips himself for leadership.



LINCOLN HALL
Gift of Roswell Smith, contains Administration Offices, Exhibition Room, Co-operative Store, office of College Dean and chief lecture rooms of College Department, and rooms for Men's Literary Societies



THE LADIES' HALL
Contains office of Dean of Women, rooms for over 100 young women, and dining rooms for the College, Normal and Academic Departments

Religious Activities at Berea

Berea was founded on principle, and for principle. The foundation was Christ. Christian character was and is the aim and every effort is made to instill and cultivate Christian character, based on religion.

The three religious societies for students—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Christian Endeavor and the Young Women's Christian Association, each gathers

Sunday nights, all the students meet for religious service of one hour, at which there is a sermon by one of the College preachers.

Every winter, eight days are set apart for a revival service, conducted by some eminent evangelist. Usually, four or five hundred young people make the decision for a Christian life at this time.

Besides, there are the daily chapel exercises, with moral and re-

ligious questions brought to the front by the Deans of the various departments.

Surely, the religious interests of the students are well cared for.

BEREA COLLEGE YMCA.



in a large group of young people, intent on growth in Christian life. These societies choose their own officers, manage their own affairs and conduct their own meetings.

Dormitory Bible classes, organized and carried on by students, enlist a large number of like-minded young people. These meet in the various dormitories once a week. These voluntary activities enlist from 500 to 700 students, who, of their own will, push the work with vigor.

Sunday morning, all the students meet in the great Chapel for Sunday school. This is a fine body, over 1200 strong, with fine music, and a fine leader. The members of the faculty each have a class, where close study and good work is done.

1. The value of time.
2. The success of perseverance.
3. The pleasure of working.
4. The dignity of simplicity.
5. The worth of character.
6. The influence of example.
7. The obligation of duty.
8. The wisdom of economy.
9. The power of kindness.
10. The virtue of patience.
11. The improvement of talent.
12. The joy of originating.

—Marshall Field.

A Day in Camp

By Dr. James R. Robertson

Taking advantage of a little leisure, while waiting for a conference with the County Superintendent of Schools, I spent a day at Camp Sevier, which is located a few miles from Greenville, S. C.

A Berea man, J. Hart Tate, is serving as business secretary in one of the Y.M.C.A. buildings and made it possible for me to see a great deal in a short time.

In a word, here is the answer: It is quite a sight to see these children of Uncle Sam learning to read and write. It is not possible for one to overestimate how much this means for the future success and influence of these men. Between the hour lessons, a singing master comes in, and for about twenty minutes, they have a happy time. The leader is a musician of some note, and he knows he is wearing his voice

neither case could the young man of 18 or 20 expect to be sent to France until after a lengthy period of training. How much better for a young man to get the military drill and training that will fit him for active service and, at the same time, acquire the education that will fit him to perform his part in the tremendous work of national readjustment that will come with peace.

What a strong and satisfying reason for going to college! There is no doubt this National Campaign for College Student Enrollment will show immediate results in increased college enrolments and future results thru the maintenance of an increase in the number of men trained for leadership, both for war demands and peace needs.

Vocational Column

School will open September 11, with the Vocational Faculty ready to welcome a fine group of young people. Miss Dizney is directing the preparation of Kentucky Hall, which is to be the home of our girls. Rooms will be ready to be occupied by Tuesday the 10th.

Although Professors Morgan and McElroy have entered the service of our country, their classes have been provided for. All Vocational

be trained in some special line. Many men must remain privates because they possess no Vocational training. Many of our young men have been advanced because they took Commerce, Carpentry, bricklaying or some other trade. These classes should be well filled this fall.

Our new dairy barn, built with all the latest improvements, is to house the finest dairy in the state, and our agricultural men should plan to get a labor assignment at the



There are comparatively few soldiers in this camp at present, as they have been sending them away so rapidly. New men, however, are beginning to come in. It is hard to realize the immense size of a camp until one spends some time in one and tries to look it over. By walking a good deal, and with the help of a Y.M.C.A. automobile, it was possible to see enough to give an impression of the life.

The activities of a camp are many and varied. The Army school meets in the Y.M.C.A. buildings each morning for a couple of hours. There were about five hundred men in the one I visited. Major McCollum, the officer in charge, is enthusiastic over this work and its lasting benefits.

out in this work, but he said he did not care, for the cause was a good one. This is the place to hear the popular army songs to best effect. It is found that music has a great effect on the morale of the Army.

We were given permission to walk thru the base hospital. The equipment for taking care of the boys is marvellous. They are examined for everything and by most competent specialists, who have the best instruments that can be had. Not only do they run the gauntlet of the doctors, but they are examined by the psychologists for mental conditions.

That great care is taken with the

classes will continue as in previous years.

Some students, who may have completed high school work, will want to take Vocational. Such persons will be allowed to take French and other advanced studies, so as to get full credit. Young men above eighteen years of age, and of college rank who take Vocational, may take military work under the same conditions as College students. All young men will be given an opportunity for military training. Students who take four units in school and the complete military course, will not be able to earn much of their expenses.

The young man who is expecting to become a leader in the war must

farm, garden or dairy. We want to train the hands as well as the head in the growing science of agriculture.

Come and look over our plant before you decide to "just stay home and gather the crop."

Remember, young friends, that you will soon be too old to get a complete education.

If you are not fighting the Germans, you should be in school. After the war, you will have to compete with the returning soldier, who will know how to do things.

Uses for Turpentine

A few drops (seven or eight) of turpentine on sugar swallowed slowly twice a day will cure the most severe sore throat.

GUNNER DEPEW

by
Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U.S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States Navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the artillery, the wonderful French guns that have won the war for the allies on many a battlefield. Before making any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI.

Fritz Does a Little "Strafeing."

My outfit was one of those that saw the Germans place women and children in front of them as shields against our fire. More than a third of our men, I should say, had been pretty tough criminals in their own countries. They always traded their pay against a handful of cards or a roll of the bones whenever they got a chance. They had been in most of the dirty parts of the world. This war was not such a much to them; just one more job in the list. They could call God and the saints and the human body more things than any boss stevedore that ever lived.

Yet they were religious in a way. Some of them were always reading religious books or saying prayers in different ways and between them they believed in every religion and superstition under the sun, I guess. Yet they were the toughest bunch I ever saw.

After they saw the Germans using the Belgian women the way they did, almost every man in my company took some kind of a vow or other, and most of them kept their vows, too, I believe. And those that were religious got more so after that.

Our chaplain had always been very friendly with the men, and while I think they liked him they were so tough they would never admit it, and some of them claimed he was a Jonah, or Jinx, or bad luck of some kind. But

them. They laid to and a third one came. There were three in less than five minutes directly over their heads.

Then a shell landed on the left side of the trench and a poilu yelled that four men had got it. They were all wounded and three died later. The Lieutenant went over to them and just after he passed me a lad got it square not far from me and was knocked over to where I was lying.

The Lieutenant came back and helped me with the first-aid roll and then the Germans began using shrapnel. The Lieutenant was swearing hard about the shrapnel and the Germans and everything else.

Farther to the right a shell had just struck near the parapets and made a big crater and across from it, against the parapet, was a young chap with a deep gash in his head, sitting on the fire step and next to him a fellow nursing the place where his arm had been blown off. Our bread ration lay all about the trench and some of the poilus were fishing it out of the mud and water and wiping the biscuits off on their sleeves or eating as fast as they could. Only some of the biscuits had fallen in bloody water and they did not eat these.

A young fellow, hardly more than a boy, stumbled over the parapets and fell into the trench right near the Lieutenant and the Lieutenant dressed his wounds himself. I think he was some relation of the boy.

The Lieutenant asked him how he felt, but the boy only asked for water and smiled. But you could see he was in great pain. Then the boy said: "Oh, the pain is awful. I am going to die."

"You are all right, old man," the Lieutenant said. "You will be home soon. The stretcher bearers are coming." So we passed the word for the stretcher bearers.

Then he took the water bottle from the boy's side and sat him up and gave him some water. He left the water bottle with the chap and went to hurry the stretcher bearers along. When he got around the corner of the trench the boy was slipping back and the water bottle had fallen down. So I went over to him and propped him up again and gave him some more water.

The Lieutenant came back with the stretcher bearers and he asked one of them, so the boy could not hear him, if the boy would live.

The stretcher bearer said: "I don't think no. One through his chest and right leg broken."

The boy had kept quiet for a while, but all of a sudden he yelled, "Give me a cigarette!" I handed him a cigarette butt that I had found in the dugout. We were all out of cigarettes.

So I lit it for him and he kept quiet. As soon as they could get out around the corner of the fire bay with him and through a communication trench to a field hospital. The Lieutenant and I walked a little way with him and he began to thank us, and he told the Lieutenant, "Old man, you have been a father and a mother to me."

And the Lieutenant said to him: "You have done well, old boy. You have done more than your share."

When they started into the communication trench the boy began to scream again. And the Lieutenant acted like a wild man. He took out his cigarette case, but there were no cigarettes in it, and then he swore and put it back again. But in a few minutes he had the case out again and was swearing worse than ever and talking to himself.

"The boy isn't dying like a gentleman," he said. "Why couldn't he keep quiet?" I do not think he meant it. He was all nervous and excited and kept taking out his cigarette case and putting it back again.

The other officer had gone on to inspect the sentries when the boy rolled into the trench and a poilu came up to tell us that the officer had been hit. We walked back to where I had been and there was the officer. If I had been there I would have got it, too, I guess. He was an awful mess. The veins were sticking out of his neck and one side of him was blown off. Also, his foot was wounded. That is what shrapnel does to you. As I crawled past him I happened to touch his foot and he cursed me all over the place. But when I tried to say I was sorry I could not, for then he apologized and died a moment later.

There was a silver cigarette case sticking out of the rags where his side had been blown away and the Lieutenant crossed himself and reached in and took out the case. But when he tried open the case he found that it had been bent and cracked and all the cigarettes were soaked with blood. He awoke worse than ever, then, and threw his own case away, putting the

other officer's case in his pocket.

At this point our own artillery began shelling and we received the order to stand to with fixed bayonets. When we got the order to advance some of the men were already over the parapet and the whole bunch after them, and, believe me, I was as pale as a sheet, just scared to death. I think every man is when he goes over for the first time—every time for that matter. But I was glad we were going to get some action, because it is hard to sit around in a trench under fire and have nothing to do. I had all I could do to hold my rifle.

We ran across No Man's Land. I cannot remember much about it. But when we got to the German trench I fell on top of a young fellow and my bayonet went right through him. It was a crime to get him at that. He was as delicate as a pencil.

When I got back to our trenches after my first charge I could not sleep for a long time afterward, for remembering what that fellow looked like

and how my bayonet slipped into him and how he screamed when he fell. He had his legs and his neck twisted under him after he got it. I thought about it a lot and it got to be almost a habit that whenever I was going to sleep I would think about him and then all hope of sleeping was gone.

Our company took a German trench that time and along with another company four hundred prisoners. We had to retire because the men on our sides did not get through and we were being thanked. But we lost a lot of men doing it.

When we returned to our trenches our outfit was simply all in and we were lying around in the front line like a bunch of old rags in a narrow alley. None of us showed any signs of life except a working party that was digging with picks and shovels at some holes that had been frozen into the mud of the trench.

I used to think all the Germans were big and fat and strong, and, of course, some of the grenadier regiments are, but lots of the Boches I saw were little and weak like this fellow I "got" in my first charge.

It was a good piece of work to take the prisoners and a novelty for me to look them in the face—the fellows I had been fighting. Because, when you look a Hun in the face, you can see the yellow streak. Even if you are their prisoner you can tell that the Huns are yellow.

Maybe you have heard plugs being butchered. It sounded like that when we got to them. When they attacked us they yelled to beat the band. I guess they thought they could scare us. But you cannot scare machine guns nor the foreign legion either. So when they could not scare us they were up against it and had to fight. I will admit, though, that the first time Fritz came over and began yelling I thought the whole German army was after me, at that, and Kaiser Bill playing the drum. And how they hate a bayonet! They would much rather sit in a ditch and rot you.

I admit I am not crazy about bayonet fighting myself, as a general proposition, but I will say that there have been times when I was serving a gun behind the front lines when I wished the line speaking to each man as he went. He would not say much, but just a few words, and then make the sign of the cross. He was in a black cassock.

He was just one man from me as we got the word and stood up on the fire step. He was not armed with as much as a pin, but he jumped up on

it was in this charge that our chaplain was put out of commission. As we were lined up, waiting to climb on to the fire step and then over the parapet, this chaplain came down the line speaking to each man as he went. He would not say much, but just a few words, and then make the sign of the cross. He was in a black cassock.

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doing a thousand and one things. The men were always in good humor at such times and it seemed to me even more so when the enemy fire was heavy.

If a man was slightly wounded down would come the rifles to order arms, and noise pollu was sure to shout, "Right this way. One frame." It was a standing joke and they always did it. The pollu who did it most was a Swiss and he was always playing a joke on somebody orimitating some one of us or making faces.

We were all sorry when this Swiss "went west," as the Limes say, and we tried to keep up his jokes and say the same things and so forth. But they did not go very well after he was dead. He got his in the same charge in which the chaplain was wounded. He was one of the bunch that charged near the order was given, when the chaplain got it, and was running pretty near me until we got to the Boche wire. I had to stop to get through, though most of it was cut up by artillery fire, but he must have jumped in, for when I looked up he was twenty or thirty paces ahead of me. We got to the Germans about that time and I was pretty busy for a while, but soon I saw him again. He was pulling his bayonet out of a Boche when another made a jab at him and stuck him to the arm. Then the Boche made a swing at him with his rifle, but the Swiss dropped on one knee and dodged it. He kept defending himself with his rifle, but there was another German on him by this time and he could not get up. The corporal of our squad came up just about that time, but he was too late, because one of the Boches got to the Swiss with his bayonet. He did not have time to withdraw it before our corporal stuck him. The other German made a pass at the corporal, but he was too late. The corporal bent him to it and felled him with a terrific blow from his rifle butt.

The Huns were pretty thick around there just as another fellow and myself came up. A Boche swung his rifle at the corporal and when he dodged it the Boche almost got me. The swing hit him off his feet and then the corporal did as pretty a bit of work as I ever saw. He jumped for the Boche, who had fallen, landed on his face with both feet and gave it to the next one with his bayonet still at the same time. He was the quickest man I ever saw.

There were a couple of well-known

savate men in the next company and I saw one of them get under Fritz's

guard with his foot and, believe me,

there was some force in that kick.

He must have driven the German's

chin clear through the back of his

neck.

We thought it was pretty tough luck to lose both the chaplain and the village wit in the same charge, along with half of our officers, and then have to give up the trench. Every man in the bunch was sore as hell when we got back.

(To be Continued)

ALLIES NOW HAVE BOMBING

PLANES WORKING IN

SQUADRONS

There were no aerial bombing organizations in the allied flying corps during the first year of the war. Practically all the work in the air was in the nature of observation. No pilots could be spared for anything else. Today, probably

25 per cent of the aerial arms are bombing squadrons of 12 machines per squadron.

The first bombing was done by volunteer pilots who flew over the German lines and dropped three or four bombs, made from artillery shells, on concentration camps and cantonments. Showers of small steel arrows were spilled, sometimes

on convoys, troop trains, and bodies

of massed men. The Germans

began day bombing of cities in 1915,

and the allies bombarded Karlshruhe

in reprisal later in the same year.

Since then, evolution in organized

bombing developed rapidly and the

French began night bombing, but

this was not undertaken by the Germans until August, 1916.

At the present time, large groups, including several squadrons of bombing machines go over the lines from time to time, and completely

destroy their objective, be it a city,

or a camp, a column of troops, or a

trench system. Unfortunately,

the allies' air forces have to travel for

many miles over hostile territory,

defended by anti-aircraft guns, to

attack German cities, while the

enemy can attack French cities by

flying only a short distance beyond

the allied lines.

The allies are developing large bombing planes which carry sufficient fuel for long excursions and armament to protect them when they are attacked by fighting airplanes. Bombing squadrons are escorted usually over the lines by fast fighting squadrons of 18 planes to a squadron, and then left to their own devices, for the fighters seldom carry sufficient fuel to permit them to accompany the bombers on the round trip.

The dropping of the bomb is similar to shooting a rifle. First, you set your sights and wind gauge, you hold the rifle properly, and finally

you pull the trigger. If your

ammunition is standard, your sights

correct, you hit the target. So with

homework. If you set your sights</

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

KNOWLEDGE THAT SHOULD BE POSSESSED BY A COUNTY ROAD ENGINEER
By Rodman Wiley, Commissioner, Department of Public Roads, Frankfort, Ky.

The question is frequently asked what should a man know in order to be an efficient County Road Engineer?

The fact is appreciated that in some sections of the State, we have only gravel roads, in other sections, macadam or earth roads. We believe a man should be best familiar with the type of road that predominates in his county. Generally speaking, he should first of all know road work in detail, possess considerable executive ability, be able to handle men and know how to deal with the public and be thoroughly honest.

If any roads are to be graded, he should know exactly what machinery to purchase and how to place the men, and, if necessary, superintend the work. If any stone is to be crushed, he should know how to drill and load the holes and how to distribute his forces so as to crush the stone in the most economical way, should know how to figure the cost of concrete in place, gravel delivered at various points, stone crushed and hauled along the road. He should be thoroughly familiar with the construction of any type of road which might be undertaken in his county during the term of his office; as a matter of fact, he should know in detail each kind of work for which the county will spend money under his direction.

A man might be a most excellent lawyer and yet a failure as a druggist, or, he might be a successful farmer and yet valueless as a cashier of a bank. A man might be a good business man, thoroughly honest and industrious, but if he does not know the details of road work, he will not make a good road man. It has always been my experience that it costs too much money to educate a man in the art of economical road construction and maintenance and it seems that the proper thing to do is to employ a man that knows and, if such is done, it will be found that good will result from all funds invested in roads, that he will be able to save the county his salary many times in the course of a season. It is, therefore, hoped that not only the county officials, but all citizens of the State will appreciate the fact that they will receive a dollar's worth of work for every dollar expended, if they will employ men thoroughly trained in road work and pay them a good salary, rather than to employ someone who knows nothing whatever about road work and spends most of his time loafing around the court house or attending to his private business. Inasmuch as the County Road Engineer handles 50% and sometimes more of the county's funds, it is an important office and the proper man to select for the place should receive the careful consideration of every taxpayer.

THE WASTE OF WAR TIMES

For those of us who cannot comprehend the meaning of billions and millions, some idea of the burden of this war to the United States is conveyed by the simple statement that its cost to us is \$555 a second. Every time the clock ticks, that tidy little sum passes into the insatiable maw of Mars, and his demands will constantly become greater. We are, of course, a rich and powerful nation, but our wealth is not exhaustless, nor would it be wise or prudent on our part to waste, even though our treasure chest were without bottom. Naturally some waste is unescapable, but upon those in authority devolves a solemn duty to prevent avoidable expenditures in every possible way. For let it not be forgotten that all this money comes from the people and that even with rigid economy they are going to face a staggering debt when this war is ended. And when that good day comes at last, and the conduct of affairs is probed, as it will be, there is going to be rough sledding for any set of men who are shown to have been wastrels or grafters.—Fort Wayne News.

SOME OF THE BITS YOUR LIBERTY BOND WILL DO

If you buy a \$100 bond of the Fourth Liberty Loan, you are lending the United States Government enough money to feed a soldier in France a little more than seven months. Or you have furnished enough money to give him a complete outfit of winter and summer clothing, including shoes and stockings, and slicker and overcoat and

blankets, with enough left over to arm him with a good revolver. You have done that much to beat back the Hun.

It takes \$35 more to arm him with a rifle with a bayonet on it, and if you buy a second \$100 bond, you furnish him this rifle and 1,000 cartridges for it, and there will still be enough of your money left to purchase a good-sized howitzer to throw in a dugout, or demolish a machine gun, together with the Hun's operating it.

DROUGHT CONDITIONS RELIEVED BY RAIN

The rains of Monday and Tuesday were general throughout Central and Eastern Kentucky, with the exception of the extreme southern portions of the State, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau yesterday, and served to relieve the severe drought conditions prevailing in many sections. Farm authorities doubt whether the rain came in time to help the greater portion of the corn crop, but it will be of material assistance to the tobacco crop, to pastures and to late potatoes. Stock water was becoming scarce in many communities, but the rains will also relieve this situation.

LET 'IM FROO

This poem, written by the author for one of the soldier-priests at the front, is being recited nightly somewhere behind the firing line in France:

O Gawd! I ain't no 'nd at prayers, An' sides, it alius seems to me As You must get fed up sometimes, Forgivin' everybody's crimes An' settin' sinners free.

You must be overworked a lot, An' Peter's got 'is 'ands full too; But just look 'ere—my pal—'e's dead: A chunk of shrapnel in 'is head.

Yoink as You could let 'im froo When 'e comes up to You?

Eh! D'Yoink You could?

I wish You would.

For, Gawd, 'is luck's been awful bad, Right bad it's been.

An' not a pal in all the world, Cept me, I mean.

'Is face was all agen 'im.

Tho' 'e's 'id is best 'e could.

That there moustache was not much use.

AH yell'er wiv terbaceous juice,

Allho' it did some good.

But, Gawd, just tip old Peter To overlook 'is face,

Sos when my pal 'ere comes up there.

'Ell billet 'im. I don't care where—Slong 'e gets a place.

For I knows 'im, Gawd, I knows 'im, An' 'is missus and kids as well.

An' knows 'ow 'e's slaved it for fifty bob.

An' I knows 'ow 'e's 'listed and chucked 'is job.

An' I knows 'e can fight like 'ell.

An' I tell Yer straight—if Ye dahns my mate,

Yo can blinkin' well dahm me too,

But if You're the Gawd I takes Yer for,

Yo'll see as my pal gets froo.

—J. Milton Hayes, in Daily Dispatch, Manchester, Eng.

Biscuits, Bayonets, Bonds! That's the combination that will topple the kaiser's throne and free the world. So save on your biscuits and buy bonds with the savings. We know what the bayonets have done already. Help to keep them in action.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$30.50@31.50, No. 2 \$29.25@29.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$28@28.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$25.50@26, No. 1 clover \$23.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.90@1.95, No. 3 white \$1.80@1.85, No. 2 yellow \$1.85@1.87, No. 3 yellow \$1.80@1.85, No. 2 mixed \$1.70@1.75, white ear \$1.90@2, yellow ear \$1.75@1.80, mixed ear \$1.60@1.70.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extra 48¢, centralized creamery extra 40½¢, dried 43½¢.

Eggs—Piney woods 39¢, first 37½¢, ordinary first 34¢.

Liv. Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 30¢; under 1½ lb, 30¢; fowls, 4 and over, 29¢; do under 4 lbs, 26¢; roosters, 18¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shipments \$13@16.50, butcher steers, extra \$14@15.50, good to choice \$12@14, common to fair \$7.50@11.50; hoppers, extra \$10@10.75, good to choice \$7@9.50, common to fair \$9.75@12; cows, extra \$8.50@8.50, good to choice \$6.25@8, common to fair \$6.25@8; calves \$6@6.75, stockers and feeders \$7@11.

Calves—Extra \$17.50@17.65, fair to good \$14@17.50, common and large \$7@13.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$19.50@19.70, good to choice packers and butchers \$18.70, medium (180-190 lbs) \$19.55, sinks \$11@14.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$12@16.25, light shippers \$13@16.35, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$14@18.25.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$6.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.60 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL TERM		EXPENSES FOR BOYS		ACADEMY AND NORMAL		COLLEGE	
		VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS		AND NORMAL			
Incidental Fee	.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00			
Room	.....	7.00	7.00	7.00			
Board, 7 weeks	.....	12.25	12.25	12.25			
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	24.25		25.25	26.25			
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	12.25		12.25	12.25			
Total for Term	.....	36.50	37.50	38.50			
		EXPENSES FOR GIRLS		\$ 6.00		\$ 7.00	
Incidental Fee	.....	5.00	6.00	7.00			
Room	.....	7.00	7.00	7.00			
Board, 7 weeks	.....	10.50	10.50	10.50			
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	22.50		23.50	24.50			
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	10.50		10.50	10.50			
Total for Term	.....	33.00	34.00	35.00			

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Full	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog, Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each.	2.10	1.80	1.50
In case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.			

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.

Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.

Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

ALL AGREE THAT HOME-MADE PICKLES ARE THE BEST

We were sipping tea, on the veranda, when my youthful neighbor, who is a bride of a year, said:

"Oh, dear, I shall certainly never try making pickles again. Last season I packed several crocks of small cucumbers in brine and I had to throw them all away."

"Well, I inquired the experienced housewife, 'did you cover them with a weighted plate to keep them underneath the water, and did you change the brine water once in a while, discarding inferior cucumbers?'

"Why, no, I did not. I didn't know all that was necessary."

"It really isn't necessary to change the brine water, but I always do it, because I hate to take chances, and I think an ounce of prevention is

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

City Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 8

CONQUERING EVIL

(May be used with temperance application)

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 21:1-20; Ephesians 5:6-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.—Ephesians 5:11.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Romans 12:21 to 13:10.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR
TEACHERS—Deuteronomy 9:18; Psalms

94:16; Luke 4:1-13; 12:41-48; Romans 7:14; 8:14; II Timothy 4:2.

The robbery and murder of Naboth is one of the darkest of human deeds. Failure to recognize the righteousness of Naboth's position, and to master his own personal selfish desires, resulted in this dark deed.

I. A Notable Example of the Triumph of Evil (1 Kings 21:1-20).

1. Ahab's covetousness (vv. 1-6).

Near the king's palace lay a plot of ground belonging to a simple farmer which Ahab selfishly longer for. Naboth, loyal to the law of God and exercising his personal rights, refused to part with it, though the king offered him what it was worth, or even a better one in exchange. With Naboth it was not a matter of money value, but of loyalty to God and his fathers. It doubtless would have been gain to him to have complied with Ahab's desire, for he offered its worth in money, or a better one in exchange. Naboth put principle before worldly gain, or even a reputation with the king. Ahab instead of conquering his selfishness, selfishly refused to eat.

2. Jezebel's wicked plot (vv. 5-16).

When she found Ahab panting she took mirth into her own hands. (1) She taunted Ahab (v. 7). A weak man cannot stand to be taunted, especially by a woman. (2) A mock trial given (vv. 8-13). The charge made against Naboth was false. They played the hypocrite. His death was secured under the pretense of justice. Jezebel desired Naboth out of the way, so she secured false witnesses against him. (3) He was stoned to death (v. 13).

(4) Jezebel informs Ahab of Naboth's death, and instructs him to take possession of the vineyard (vv. 14-16).

3. The doom announced (vv. 17-20).

(1) By whom—Elijah (vv. 17, 18).

At the command of the Lord, Elijah, who had fled from Jezebel, goes to meet the king as he entered upon the possession of Naboth's vineyard. He

went to take possession but could not. God always finds a man to bring to the sinner the fruit of his wrongdoing.

(2) What it was (vv. 19-20). (a) A shameful death (v. 19). The dogs were to lick his blood in the place where they licked the blood of Naboth. There is retributive justice in the judgments which God metes out to sinners. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap" (Gal. 6:7). Jezebel was to share a like fate. The sinner should be assured that his sin will find him out. (b) Obliteration of posterity (vv. 21, 22). It was best that the children of such a man should be cut off so that there might be an end to such a wicked dynasty. It would seem that the world has now come to such a state as this. The dynasty which is responsible for the blood and sorrow of the world at this time would better end and its posterity be obliterated from the earth.

4. Ahab's repentance (vv. 27-29).

Through his humiliation he gained a respite from judgment. God allowed him to go for awhile before he permitted the judgment to fall upon him. A few years later he was slain in the battle of Ramoth-Gilead (chapter 22:37).

II. How to Overcome Evil (Eph. 11:18).

1. By separation from it (v. 14). The only way to overcome evil is to refuse fellowship with it, to withdraw from it. Lot, who had entered into fellowship with the Sodomites, was overtaken with disaster; but Abraham, who was separated from it, was able to deliver him.

2. My reproof (v. 11). It is not enough to merely refrain from practicing evil. No neutral position is possible. There must be victory over it; it must be defeated. Antagonism to the evil is necessary.

3. By watchfulness (v. 14).

Living in the light of Christ is necessary in order to overcome evil. Defense is on every hand.

4. By a circumspect walk (vv. 15, 16).

Pitfalls are all about us. To walk without looking about us is most foolish, because the evil one is on the alert, doing his best to cause us to stumble.

5. By a sober life (v. 18).

6. By being filled with the Holy Spirit (v. 19).

Those who would overcome evil must abstain from intoxicating liquors and all the influences of the world which unduly excite.

The spirit-filled believer has the wisdom and power to overcome.

Regenerated Life.

The best personal workers are those who have a zeal for others because of their own changed lives. There may be argument against some forms of reasoning and against various cults and "isms," but there can be no argument against a regenerated life—*"Something Doing."*

THE CHURCH AND ITS CHANCE

This War Will Give the Church Its Greatest Chance. Will it Make Good?

Rev. Chas Stelzle

When the Israelites, after 400 years of captivity in Egypt, were to depart to conquer "the promised land," they sprinkled blood on the sideposts and door lintels of their homes. Baptized their faith anew in blood.

When, at the last supper, Jesus took and raised the cup, he said: "This is my blood—drink ye all of it. For as oft as ye drink, ye shall proclaim my death. Do it till I come again, but when I come, it will be in power—to set up my Kingdom."

Heeding evolution or progression always is accompanied by blood, sacrifice and martyrdom. In the present war, there is a clear alignment between Christian civilization and materialism, meaning might is right, and backed even by anti-Christ. Spiritually considered, it is a religious war, though not so proclaimed and though undenominational, the Teutonic-Turk proposition that might is right is alone sufficient to give the issue religious significance and standing.

What is the "power" and "kingdom" of Christ's coming again? The strongest power is love. No kingdom lasts that is not based on love.

What do the enormous losses in lives and property in this war mean but that the nations of men must work together, think together more harmoniously than ever before, to rehabilitate? What issues from the faithful suffering and ruins of Belgium, Serbia and Armenia is worldwide sympathy and charity stronger and deeper than mankind ever before felt. How many millions of families will, thru their losses of sons, husbands, fathers, brothers, drink from this cup of blood and be drawn away from the material to the spiritual!

Indeed, it will be the church's greatest chance, as Dr. Stelzle says. And, if the merciless, bloody hand of Teuton autocracy seizes all, it will be the church's greatest calamity. Hard the labor, uncertain the fate of the church if ever the hellish doctrine that "Might is Right" rules that part of the world wherein the church has found freedom and opportunity for growth.

(These editorials appeared in the Scripps daily papers in several cities, and also in other papers having the Newspaper Enterprise Association service.)

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING

The Wilmore Enterprise contains the following account of what might have proved a fatal drowning accident:

"On Thursday, last, an outing party, composed of Mrs. Lettie Gordon, Rev. Wm. P. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Gordon, Mrs. Maggie Sexton, all of Shaker Head neighborhood and Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Arnold, of Wilmore, took a trip down the Kentucky River on the yacht, Florence. On their return, they stopped near Brooklyn and the party went in boating. The ladies had life preservers on, but after a short while, Mrs. Arnold removed hers. While moving in supposed shallow water, Mrs. Arnold suddenly stepped over a ledge into deep water and sank out of sight. Mr. Arnold and M. D. Gordon went to her rescue and one of them succeeded in reaching her as she came up for the first time, but in her frightened struggle, she broke loose and sank again.

As she was going down for the third time, Joe Gordon reached beneath the surface after her and succeeded in touching her dress and fortunately got a grasp on it. She was pulled out almost lifeless and it was some time before she was fully revived again. It was a very narrow escape from drowning.

Mrs. Arnold has a great many friends, who are delighted to know she is uninjured, aside from the nervous shock at so harrowing an experience. She is a daughter of Mrs. Lettie Gordon, and sister of Wm. P. M. D. and Joe Gordon, all of whom were with her when the accident occurred.

HE HAD MORE LATITUDE

An aged Negro preacher in Virginia had never become ordained, but was content to remain an "exhorter." This seemed rather strange to some of his congregation, and one day they asked him about it.

"Well, it's dis way," he said. "When you're a preacher, you's got ter have a lex' n' stick right close to it, but if you's only a exhorter, you kin branch."

Optimistic Thought.
Resentment is temporary, but forgiveness is eternal.

TEMPERANCE QUOTES

"I'd sooner black my visage o'er And put a shine on hoots and shoes Than stand within a liquor store And rinse the glasses drunkards use."

—Dr. Jewett.

"A man had the choice of committing the least of three offenses—murder, robbery or drunkenness. He chose the latter, got drunk, and then committed the other two."

—Burton.

"Temperance is like a bridle of gold, and he that can use it aright is like a god than a man; for as it will transform a beast into a man again, so it will make a man a god."

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—Burton.

JAPS ADVANCE IN EASTERN SIBERIA

TOKYO ANNOUNCES THEY HAVE PASSED NIKOLAIEVSK; OTANI HEADS ALLIED ARMIES.

CHINESE FORCE JOINS ALLIES

REACH MUKDEN ON WAY TO SIBERIA—CHOLERA RAGES IN NORTH RUSSIA—23,000 RUSSIAN OFFICERS ARE RELEASED BY BOLSHEVIKS.

SPEED DEMONS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO ENTERTAINMENT OF VISITORS



Automobile racing, one of the most exciting amusements in the field of sport, will be a big feature of the sixteenth annual Kentucky State Fair, to be held in Louisville the week of September 9-14.

Saturday afternoon of fair week the "crack" drivers of the world will tear around the dirt track of the Fair's celebrated speedway, and will go after the greatest records the automobile world boasts at present.

From \$500 to \$1,000 in cash prizes

will be bung up for each event, and the contestants will be a galaxy of stars

selected by Kentucky State Fair Secre-

tary Fount T. Kremer from the

world's greatest drivers. The list avail-

able includes Eddie O'Donnell, the

world's racing king; Dave Lewis, Pa-

cific coast star on both track and

speedway; two of the famous Chevrolet

brothers, first foreigners to compete

over the American speed courses; Bar-

ney Oldfield, dirt track veteran of the

lot and rated as the "master driver"



Packers' Profits Are Regulated

The public should understand that the profits of the packers have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917. For this purpose, the business of Swift

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY Hugh

Hugh, August 26.—Everything in this place is burning up for lack of rain. We have not had a shower for three weeks.—Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment here, Saturday and Sunday. M. G. Abrams and daughter, Gertrude, and son, Mante, left, Sunday, for Hamilton, O., to work awhile.—Green Durham and Acie Parks, of Kingston, and Mr. and Mrs. Burns, of Goldtown, were Happy Hollow visitors, Sunday.—Whooping cough is raging here, now. The whole school has it, so no one has to miss school, all go together.—T. L. Click took his mother, who has been with him for some time, to his brother's, Sunday.—J. H. Wilson is building a new house on his place.—Rev. L. W. Van Winkle has been holding a revival in Knox County the past week. Van Winkle and Gernett are holding a revival at Kerley Knob this week.—Geo. Henge made a business trip to McKee, Monday.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Aug. 27.—Once again the thirsty earth has been watered by a welcome rain which still continues. All night it played its soft, pulsive tune upon the roof, reviving hope in the spirit of man and refreshing the parched fields and replenishing the scant water supply. It also made favorable conditions for the fox hunters of this locality and availing themselves of the opportunity, they engaged in a most exciting chase on Monday night. A well-trained pack of hounds furnished a free, melodious concert to this vicinity for two hours, when they caught their quarry, a gray fox, and mutilated its hide so as not to be preserved.—The revival at Glades closed Sunday night, with twenty-four additions, including several of the Blue Lick Sunday-school boys.—Few people seem to realize that the Gospel influence in a community is the dearest blessing that God ever sent to man. It enlightens the mind and purifies the heart. Accustomed to celestial meditation for any period, we are aroused to the most refining influences, the greatest depths of affection, the most devoted humility, which is only attained by those who sit together with Christ in heavenly places.—Arch Flanery writes an interesting letter while on the transport sailing overseas. He particularly emphasizes the great work of the Y.W.C.A. women on board the ship, who contribute to the entertainment and comfort of the soldiers. Also the variety of amusement and lectures, with music, made the trip like one big happy day.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Aug. 26.—Mrs. J. E. Lewis has returned from a week's visit with relatives in Winchester.—Mrs. R. A. Johnson is very sick at Robinson Hospital.—Filmore Neely, John Neely and Roy Hatfield have gone to Dayton, Ohio.—Mrs. P. B. Stephens and daughter, Mrs. A. P. Davenport, of Lexington, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davis.—Misses Hazel and Nina Albright, of Brodhead, have been visiting Miss Grace Johnson.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Manpin spent Sunday with Buster Maupin.—Harva Bratton, of Waco, and Miss Della Hatfield, of this place, were married August 25, at Richmond. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.—Miss Artie Abrams spent Wednesday night with Miss Mabel Johnson.—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Williams spent Sunday with Mrs. G. E. Anderson.—Isaac Todd, of Rockford, is visiting J. W. Johnson.

Panola

Panola, Aug. 26.—Claude Reed is very ill with typhoid fever.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Reed, a fine boy.—The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Edwards on the night of August 20 and left a fine boy.—Several of the boys have to answer Uncle Sam's call today.—John P. Winkler and family and

night. They reported a nice time.—Miss Marian Kincaid is visiting relatives at this place. Mrs. Sanford Howland has gone to South Lebanon, Ohio, for an extended visit with her son and daughter. The canning factories at this place are busy canning apples, tomatoes and beans.—Mrs. D. W. Mathews is teaching at Booneville. Mrs. D. W. Brown is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Sevile.—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Kincaid, of Lee County, spent from Monday until Wednesday, visiting relatives at this place. Mrs. Sallie Peters and children, of Taylor County, who have been making an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, returned to their home today.

Cunkling

Cunkling, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Willie Quillen is spending a few weeks with her mother-in-law. Mrs. Eliza McCollum, County Agent, Frye, the Rev. Presnell and Supt. A. J. Groch spoke at Brookside, Tuesday, August 20. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson went to Richmond, Friday, to see their little grandson, Master Charles Claude Anderson. Kathleen McCollum is preparing to enter school at Berea the fall term. Mrs. Ruth Wilson, Misses Minnie McCollum and Rose Anderson, Clerks J. W. Anderson, C. M. Burch and David Benten, attended the North District Association at Liberty church in Estill County.—The Little Bros. have moved their saw and grist mill to E. V. Taylor's. Mrs. Grant Taylor has been on the sick list.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Combs were called to the bedside of the latter's mother, Mrs. Frank Haacker, Friday.

ESTILL COUNTY Iron Mount

Iron Mount, August 26.—The drought still continues in this neighborhood; corn and tobacco crops are badly damaged.—Sam Sparks has sold his corn and tobacco crop in Clark County and is getting ready for Army service. The old Baptist Association held at Liberty Church, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, was not so largely attended as of old.—The young wife of Jess Dennis died at their home, the 22d, of typhoid fever. She was only sick twelve days; the grief-stricken husband has the sympathy of the entire community.—W. F. Fielder had a very bad cold to die last week.—Alva Stephens and wife and Walter Powell, of Winchester, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sparks, the latter part of the week, and attended the old Baptist Association at Liberty, Saturday and Sunday.—J. S. Vaughn is on the sick list.—Henton Fielder, wife and baby have been visiting in this vicinity lately.—Dr. V. R. Combs has gone to Louisville.

JACKSON COUNTY Herd

Herd, Aug. 26.—Dry weather still continues.—Miss Mattie Parker, of Burning Springs, returned home last week, after a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. L. S. McGeorge, of this place.—S. H. Farmer, of Lexington, paid home folks a visit last week.—Several from this place attended church at Tyner last Sunday.—Conley Flanery returned to Lexington last Monday, after a two weeks' visit at this place.—Sam Davis, who has been at Hamilton for some time, is with relatives at this place.—Mrs. E. B. Flanery of this place visited her sister at Richmond, from Monday until Thursday of this week.

Parrot

Parrot, August 26.—Some of the corn crops are looking very sickly, owing to so much dry weather.—Dillard Holt has returned home from a visit with relatives in Oklahoma.—W. M. Harris had a sheep killed, by dogs, last week.—Bert and Lucy Summers visited at Adam Prince's, Saturday night and Sunday.—Forest Johnson visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, on the 14th, and is still there.—A. B. Gabbard, Charley Gabbard, and little grand-son, Robert, returned from Hamilton, O., last Saturday.—Death visited the home of Lewis Cunigan, on the fourteenth inst., and took from them their youngest child. It was eleven months old. His body was laid to rest in Pea Nile Cemetery.—The moon-light school at Letter Box has about four pupils, and is progressing very well.—Bud Matthew came in last Thursday from Indiana, where he has been at work.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Climax

Climax, Aug. 26.—Crops are looking fine in this vicinity.—Mrs. J. B. Richardson, of Berea, is visiting at Three-links this week.—Jason Williams was in Climax the last of the week.—Hardin Moore made a business trip to Lexington, Saturday.—C. L. King moved to Berea, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker are the

Public Auction

OF

Madison County Farm Lands

WE WILL ON

Saturday, September 14, 1918

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M. ON THE PREMISES

Offer at public auction our farm known as the Reuben Kirby homestead, now belonging to U. S. Wyatt and Dr. P. Cornelius, consisting of 193 acres, less 9 acres now belonging to John Fowler, at Berea, Madison County, Ky. This is one of the most desirable farms in the community because of its location. Improvements consist of a good six room frame house and one of the best large stock barns in the community and all other necessary out buildings. The place is well watered by wells, springs and ponds. The farm is located on the Wallacetown pike adjacent to the town of Berea. In easy walking distance for children going to college. Free school and church within ten minutes walk of the farm.

The place is susceptible of division and will first be offered in three tracts and then as a whole and the bid accepted which realizes the most money.

The first tract to be offered consists of about sixty acres with house and all improvements fronting on a dirt road which is one of the streets to Berea. A number of city lots have been sold adjacent to this tract on this road with good substantial citizens living thereon. Part of this tract is now in corn and the rest in tobacco.

The second tract consists of about 100 acres and lies directly on the Wallacetown pike and about 1-2 mile from the city limits of Berea. About 20 acres of this tract is in corn, the rest in timber.

The third tract consists of about 54 or 55 acres and lies on the same pike as tract number two but nearer to town and adjacent to it. This tract is very desirable.

This land will be sold by the acre and above named tracts will be surveyed to each respective purchaser.

The whole is a splendid farm and a desirable home and a good place to make money and school conditions no better in the state.

TERMS: As this land is being sold subject to a master commissioner's lien and to divide a partnership between ourselves, same will be sold for cash.

U. S. WYATT & DR. P. CORNELIUS
Berea, Kentucky

Kentucky State Fair

Louisville - September 9-14

SEPTEMBER 8

GRAND SUNDAY PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Thaviu's Band of 40 World Famed Soloists
Chorus of 300 Voices
Two Flights by Ruth Law

578,000.00	..... Total Premiums	578,000.00
916,000.00	Beef Cattle Show	Belle Horse Stake \$10,000.00
910,000.00	Fatted and Feeding Cattle Show.....	\$10,000.00

RUTH LAW	AUTO POLO	AUTOMOBILE RACES
Aerial Queen	Sport Thriller	World's Crack Drivers
De Luxe Hippodrome Show	Magnificent Miday	Special R. R. Races

Send for Catalogue..... Fount T. Kramer, Secy
804 Republic Building, Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR

BOND—ANNVILLE, KY.

September 19, 20, 21, 1918

I know you want to attend this fair. It is where the mountain folk meet with the people from other sections of Kentucky for three days of pleasure and satisfaction.

NEW TRACK, new buildings and Floral Hall and Attractive Premium List. Excursion from London and East Bernstadt each day of fair. Prospects fine for best fair in Kentucky. Come to the mountains for a rest and you will never regret attending this fair where Old Fashioned hospitality exists.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

W. R. Reynolds, Pres.

Wm. Dunagan, Sec.

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit
can be made from

POTTS' RYE FLOUR

Order a sack from your Grocer and be Convinced